

Evening Public Ledger and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRIL H. K. CURTIS, President; Charles H. Lindbergh, Vice President; John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip B. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Sparrow, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD: DAVID E. SMILEY, Editor; JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager; Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Subscription rates: Philadelphia, \$3.00 per annum in advance; other cities, \$3.50; foreign, \$4.50.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

Member of the Associated Press. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is a corporation organized under the laws of the United States.

nizes in that treaty the right of the allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws of war, and the allied and associated powers announce that they will form a tribunal to try Wilhelm Hohenzollern and will demand his surrender by the Netherlands.

Here we have the stipulations in the treaty, the efforts of the agents of Wilhelm to absolve him from responsibility and the gossip about the status of the case.

It will be cooler weather before order is brought out of the confusion in which all thinking on this question is now involved.

PEACE UNREAL WHILE RUSSIA AND MEXICO DEFEY US

Humanity and National Dignity Demand That Immediate Steps Be Taken to Stop Outrages to American Citizens

THE State Department's sharp warning to Bolshevik Russia concerning the continued outrages against American citizens is not merely an index of a new policy of vigor. In its implications it is an indictment of months of dangerously sentimental timidity and vacillation resulting in a flagrant forfeiture of national rights.

This shameful surrender, moreover, has not simply been operative with respect to Moscow. Mexico as well as Soviet Moscovy has eminently profited by our false sense of tolerance.

Apology for the excesses in which both countries have indulged has been wondrously based on a perverted extension of the principle of self-determination. In a world in which debating societies could be substituted for policemen such a theory might have warrant. But it is quite without validity when outlawry is defiant of the fundamentals of international relationships.

As was succinctly expressed in one of the most forceful of the long series of notes to Germany, "responsibility is absolute, not relative." Apparent inability to grasp this elemental truth has been perniciously capitalized by both communist and guerrilla chieftains, who sought palliation for their offenses on the ground that they were working out their own destinies.

Any sort of crime whatever can, of course be cloaked under this argument. But that the specious lure of it should have brought the foreign policy of the United States almost to a point of acceptance of deeds of murder and spoliation utterly at odds with every tradition of national dignity and national decency.

The birth of this fallacy is explicable. In the first flush of American enthusiasm over the downfall of czarism in Russia and the termination of Diaz absolutism in Mexico it was a popular belief that these countries would take the path to democracy after their own fashions and that interference with their methods would bespeak a lack of liberal sympathy.

The theory was ostensibly admirable; the practice, devastating. It was fatal because such a policy of respect carried with it no reciprocal restrictions. The "self-determination" of Russia and Mexico proved entirely disdainful of the self-determination of any other land. The result was a debauch of license that has few historical parallels.

Russia not only spurned the principle of nationality for herself, which was within her rights, but disregarded it with relation to all other peoples who adhered to it. In Mexico, responsibility dodging by the various revolutionary factions kept tragic pace with the slaughters and confiscations.

The latest death list from the Tampico region reveals the names of eleven American citizens slain there within the last seventeen months, in addition to a record of robberies and other atrocities, the mere summary of which would fill, it is maintained, four columns of newspaper type. Lethal, indeed, are the fruits of America's oscillating policy regarding the two outlaw nations.

While the war continued it was naturally the part of wisdom to devote most of our energies to the extermination of the German menace. But peace has come now and it finds us, after all our months of patience, as much a victim of fanatics and brigands as though our capacity to inspire legitimate respect were as mild as that of Liberia or Paraguay.

So far as Russia is concerned the question is one wholly apart from either the alleged iniquities or the alleged virtues of bolshevism. Lenin is entitled to communicate, if he desires, every institution in his distressed realm. He may proclaim an abhorrent detestation of nationalism.

But he cannot proclaim it for the United States of America and by no doctrine of sane morals can his persecution of our national representatives, consuls and otherwise, be justified.

It is not a battle of social and economic philosophies which is here involved. It is a battle of national rights. Ours have been again and again outraged in Russia. In truth, the course of infamy has been so consistently pursued that public feelings in the matter have almost become atrophied.

It is pertinent to recall the little but decisive war with the Barbary states of a century ago. The Bey of Tunis was brought to his senses, not because he was a polygamist and a tyrant, but because he had defied American rights.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips's note addressed to the offenders through the Swedish authorities particularizes concerning the arrest and detention of Consul Treadwell, the illegal imprisonment of Vice Consuls Durri and Leonard and the imprisonment under sentence of death of an American citizen, Kalmatiano, in Moscow.

Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, is informed that "the government of the United States now views with grave concern the reported threat of the authorities at Moscow to take other illegal measures in the form of

reprisals against American citizens in Russia."

The indictment is correct so far as it goes, but it is incomplete. The general charge would embrace a record of atrocities which is almost inconceivable that a self-respecting nation would have tolerated.

It is imperative that the welcome new spirit manifested in this diplomatic communication be consistently asserted until, regardless of the follies which the Russians may commit among themselves, they are taught that nationalism still abides in the United States and that so long as it does it will protect its citizens.

A similar course of instruction is in order for Mexico. A significant beginning was made when a belief that effective American invasion put an end to the "Battle of Juarez" a few weeks ago.

That this warning, although salutary with reference to the particular offense under treatment, was insufficient in the larger aspect is evidenced from the reports from Tampico. A vigorous following up of both the Russian note and the warning on the Rio Grande should be reflected upon every occasion in which American rights in foreign lands are violated.

This is not truculence, but a maintenance of the national dignity based upon the soundest principles both of humanity and of self-respect.

If the administration should balk now, not one of the old excuses will avail it. Our responsibility, too, is absolute.

NOT TOO EARLY TO PREPARE

SEVEN years from Friday last will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It would be fitting that this city should arrange for an adequate celebration of that momentous anniversary.

Parades, pageants and oratory are what first occur to the mind in connection with such an occasion. But they will not be enough.

The right and the ability of men to govern themselves were asserted in the Declaration. They have done fairly well in this respect save in the great cities. Popular government there has been a failure. The cities are run on the feudal rather than on the democratic system. There is an overlord and retainers who do his bidding and the rest of us get along as best we may.

Philadelphia does not differ in this respect from New York or Boston or Chicago or San Francisco. But it ought to be different. In view of our history and traditions this should be the most democratically governed community in the United States. We have recently secured a charter which opens the way to such a kind of government and under that charter we are to elect a Mayor and members of a Council in the autumn. If the members of the Council and the Mayor are the creatures of an overlord instead of men who recognize that their responsibility is first to govern in the interest of all the people we shall make a very bad beginning of our preparation for celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

The best way to begin preparation for the celebration will be for the people to assert themselves and to insist on the election to office next November of men who are their own masters.

ALCOHOL AND THE COURTS

THE courts accustomed to deal with the drunk and disorderly have had little to do since Tuesday. The higher courts, however, are likely to be crowded with cases involving the interpretation of the "dry" laws.

Two classes of cases will be before them. One class will consist of the cases arising out of the wartime prohibition statute, which forbids the manufacture or sale of "intoxicating" drinks. There is the widest difference of opinion on the amount of alcohol needed to make a drink intoxicating. The Rhode Island statutes put it at 4 per cent. Other states have put it at one-half of 1 per cent. Congress has not yet fixed any percentage, though there are bills before it defining an intoxicating beverage as one containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

No one questions the power of Congress to make such a definition, so far as it relates to the wartime prohibition act. But the lawyers for the "wets" are insisting that Congress may not make a permanent definition of an intoxicating beverage under the constitutional amendment for the courts and not Congress are entrusted with the duty of interpreting the constitution. The second class of cases will arise out of this dispute.

If these lawyers are right the country will be in doubt until the Supreme Court itself has passed on the question.

All this uncertainty makes business for the lawyers and will crowd from the court calendars cases in which only the litigants are interested. The whole country is anxious that the legal limit of alcohol in a drink be fixed at the earliest convenient moment so that it may know when harmless sweet cider and home-brewed root beer become outlaws.

There is probably no truth in the rumor that 5,000,000 Germans plan to form a political party in Mexico. That is a political conspiracy we shall probably not have to face. But there is a commercial contingency of equal importance to America: the army of German saboteurs ready to swoop down on South America with the intention of controlling the markets there.

'Tis a queer world, my masters! The donkeys who lie-hawed in the British House of Commons get more notice than the wise men who labored.

There is a difference of thirteen years in the ages of Willard and Dempsey—an unlikely thirteen. Willard will be willing to concede.

Protests from neutral countries against the peace treaty emanate neither from the hearts nor the minds of the protesters, but from their pocketbooks.

The cry of the parlor Bolshevik is "What is the constitution among Un-Americans?"

MORE JOBS WAITING THAN SOLDIERS TO FILL THEM

This is What the Knights of Columbus Have Discovered in Their Work of Caring for Returned Men

"SEE 'em through!"

That is the slogan of the Knights of Columbus. The boys who went to France know this welfare organization rather well. For K. of C. workers were with them in the customers during the months of training here, followed them into the battle areas of France, saw them safe home again, and now are finishing up their self-appointed task by getting them jobs.

The Knights of Columbus went about their work quietly, so that perhaps they are better known in the service than out of it. Of late they have been making themselves more insistently known to the public than in the days of the war—and with a very definite purpose. Quite possibly they have brought their organization forcibly to the notice of the reader most certainly they have if he is an employer of labor. For now that the war is over the "Casera," as the men in service call them affectionately, are using every means they can think of to get jobs for returned soldiers. Any man who has a job to fill is fair game for the K. of C. secretaries. They will hunt that job down, list it, find out the qualifications for filling it and, if it be humanly possible, put in an ex-service man.

JUST at present the job-hunting campaign is occupying a good deal of the time and energy of the Knights of Columbus organization. It is the big thing to do right now, as other welfare organizations and the federal government fully recognize. The country cannot get back into normal running order until the boys who went overseas to fight have been placed in paying jobs.

To this end the Knights of Columbus are maintaining 1400 "labor units" throughout the United States. The work which the Philadelphia unit is doing is typical of the rest.

The campaign to bring jobs and jobless service men together was inaugurated June 3 with a parade. The first step was to make an industrial canvass of the city. This was done by men just out of the service. The "boys" sent out six teams of ten men and a captain, each on motorbikes to comb the city, filing up meticulously how many jobs and what kind of jobs were available. The men on the teams and their captains were paid by the Knights of Columbus. The men who are doing the detail work in the K. of C. employment bureau here are all ex-service men, also on the K. of C. payroll.

Full the purposes of the canvass the city was divided into districts and these distributed among the teams. Every employer of labor was visited, his labor wants ascertained and a card catalogue record made of them. Knights of Columbus labor headquarters here have a record at present of 8000 opportunities, not counting the labor units received from such big employers of labor as the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Hog Island. The K. of C. labor secretaries are not waiting for men to come in and ask for jobs. They are going out after the men, by advertising and by the use of labor scouts.

The job opportunities are so many that it will take some months to find soldiers to fill them. The intensive work will end in a week or so. That will not mean that the K. of C. will cease to list jobs for which men are wanted. They are eager to be told about any good job which a soldier or sailor could fill.

IT is worth mentioning that only good jobs are wanted. The K. of C. men in charge of the work have fixed a 18 a week as the minimum pay worth considering, and the higher, of course, the better. There have been some rather good jobs listed—such as a steady salary of \$2000 to \$2500 for architectural draftsman; \$2000 yearly for an auditor. Strange to say, it is harder to find men qualified to fill these better paid jobs than it is to find the jobs for high-class men.

The Knights of Columbus are fully alive to the business and importance of their employment work. They do not lose sight of other work which is quite as essential to the comfort of the returning soldier.

FOR instance, there is their work at the camps. Until quite recently the K. of C. will cater to the needs of the returning American and French troops on the troopships. This has been discontinued, three of the welfare organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the Jewish Welfare Board, combining on the supply of standard gift packages which are sent to France and distributed on the way back by ship's officers.

The secretaries are on the job at every port of embarkation on this side, greeting the men on incoming ships, welcoming them back to their own land, supplying them with the little luxuries that soldiers crave—candy, chewing gum, tobacco—and generally standing in the position of guardian and next friend to them until they get back to home and mother. The secretaries stay on the job at the wharf until every last man is on train-board, and then train secretaries "ride the train" with them to the demobilization camp, handling all the details of service work. The secretaries may need on the way. In the camp other secretaries look after the soldiers' interests. And once demobilized, the labor units take the men in hand and put them back in the ranks of wage earners.

In a word, they do their darndest to live up to that slogan of "See 'em through."

THERE are no end of stories—humorous, pathetic, even tragic—that the K. of C. of Philadelphia is a K. of C. man has waked up Johnny's mother in South Philadelphia at 2 o'clock in the morning to tell her that her boy is mighty well, and sends his love and his mandolin.

When the Twenty-eighth and Seventy-ninth Divisions were coming in an open telephone wire was maintained between Camp Dix and Philadelphia for the free use of returning soldiers and their relatives.

The most pathetic story told by the secretaries is about a ten-year-old boy who wanted to speak to his daddy at Dix.

"The little fellow got on the wire and his father recognized the familiar voice."

"But why doesn't your mother come to the phone?" the soldier asked.

"She can't," the little fellow faltered, "cause she's buried out in Holy Cross—and Mary's with her, and Maggie, and little Jimmy, too."

Mother and three children had died of influenza. The father collapsed at the terrible news. When he was revived he asked the K. of C. to take care of the ten-year-old survivor until he could get out of the service.

Neighbors had been looking after the boy. The Knights of Columbus took charge of the child. It was part of the day's work. For without price, and without distinction of race or creed or color, they are in business to "See 'em through."

Equality of the sexes has now extended to automobile banditry.

"WHEW, THAT REMINDS ME; WONDER WHAT THEY'LL DO WITH THE KAISER!"



TRAVELS IN PHILADELPHIA

By Christopher Morley

Stonehouse Lane and The Neck. I HAD been a very hot day. At seven o'clock the rich orange sunshine was still flooding straight down Chestnut street.

YOU take the Fourth street car to Fifth and Ritner. The wide space of Mifflin Square is full of playing children. Here you halt to light a pipe. This is advisable, as you will see in a moment. A couple of blocks south brings you to one of the most noxious areas of dump heaps and waste litter in the world.

A winding track, inconspicuously sordid, leads through fields of rank hardcock, ash, broken brick, rusty barrel hoops. Two ancient horses were grazing there, and there seemed a certain pathos in a white van I encountered at the crossing where Stonehouse Lane goes over the freight tracks.

BUT once across the railway you step into a new world, a country undreamed of by the uptown citizen. Under the pink sunset light. One-story cottage houses, very small, but with yards swept clean and neat whitewashed fences, stand under poplars and willows.

THE stream lap-laps against a narrow shelf of sandy beach, where there are a number of logs for comfortable sitting. A water rat ran quietly up the bank as I slid down it. A steamer passed up the river, her windows aflame with the last of the sunlight. Birds were merry in the scrub willows, and big dragon flies flitting about.

LIKE every country village, Stonehouse Lane has its own grocery store, a fascinating little place where one can sit on the porch and drink a bottle of lemon soda. This tiny shop is stuffed with all manner of provisioning; it has one of the old-fashioned coffee grinders with two enormous flywheels.

Let us hope that Congress will not allow the national budget system to get nipped in the bud. If the league of nations isn't a scrap of paper the Franco-American treaty is a work of supererogation.

Even now that the peace treaty is signed there are ever so many of us who know we could have drawn it up so much better. As a nation we are strong for business—but how many of our discharged soldiers have kept up their army insurance?

With that \$100,000 Jess Willard will be able to buy a beefsteak to reduce the swelling of his eye. While Russia is learning its lessons in the hardest school in the world, it is not surprising that bullies of the class should momentarily hold sway.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz. 1. Major Scott is in command of the huge British dirigible R-34. 2. William Phillips, of Massachusetts, is acting secretary of state. 3. A gloss is a word inserted between lines or in margin to explain a word or words in the text; comment explanation. Apart from its ordinary meaning of superficial luster, the word also means misrepresentation of another's words, glossary, interlinear translation, set of notes. 4. Brazil derives its name from the Brazilian trees, which Cabral, the discoverer, found in profusion there. 5. Tobias Smollet wrote "Perigrine Pickle." 6. Rhode Island for many years had two capitals, Providence and Newport. 7. The ordinary English name for the drink which Americans call ale is beer. 8. There were fifty-six signers to the Declaration of Independence. 9. The naval victory of Santiago de Cuba, in which the American fleet defeated that of Spain under Cervera, was reported to the world on the Fourth of July. 10. A sturgeon is a small kind of sturgeon.

BARTER

BILLS of exchange and sight drafts fade afar. With tedious detail of the ocean trade; And dreaming I can see, past foam and bar, Primeval barter: in this eastern raid Essential oils and simsim seeds are spread For gleaming cutlery and iron bars; And eyes strain westward where the sun sinks red, Seeking a market under alien stars.

Textiles are asked in trade for caraway. And coriander for cumin seed. In arid Africa the merchants pray For roaring motors; in their eager bid They offer almonds and pistachio And dates covered through distant desert haze. On patient camels rocking to and fro, Through far, entrancing, slow Algerian days, —Thos. J. Murray, in the New York Times.

Old Sol also has been trying to break some records. Political fate is always cutting and shuffling for a new deal. The ex-kaizer has on his staff a fine bunch of alibi manufacturers.

Fourth of July weather was tough on the young and tender. And to think that among all the presidential bees there is only one honey-maker! The soda fountain man cuts some ice in the community these days.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

- 1. Where is Lake Itasca? 2. What great river has its source in it? 3. What is taurogamy? 4. Of what state was Henry Clay a native? 5. What two great federal victories of the Civil War occurred within a day of each other? 6. Who wrote "Tales of a Traveler"? 7. Where is Tasmania, and of what commonwealth is it a part? 8. What are the three brightest planets in our heavens? 9. How long was Napoleon exiled on the island of Elba? 10. In what city did Jess Willard defeat Jack Johnson.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

- 1. Major Scott is in command of the huge British dirigible R-34. 2. William Phillips, of Massachusetts, is acting secretary of state. 3. A gloss is a word inserted between lines or in margin to explain a word or words in the text; comment explanation. Apart from its ordinary meaning of superficial luster, the word also means misrepresentation of another's words, glossary, interlinear translation, set of notes. 4. Brazil derives its name from the Brazilian trees, which Cabral, the discoverer, found in profusion there. 5. Tobias Smollet wrote "Perigrine Pickle." 6. Rhode Island for many years had two capitals, Providence and Newport. 7. The ordinary English name for the drink which Americans call ale is beer. 8. There were fifty-six signers to the Declaration of Independence. 9. The naval victory of Santiago de Cuba, in which the American fleet defeated that of Spain under Cervera, was reported to the world on the Fourth of July. 10. A sturgeon is a small kind of sturgeon.